

暴雨洪涝影响感染性腹泻发病的环境-社会因素与社会驱动过程模型构建

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摘要：

感染性腹泻是一个重要的公共卫生问题, 对全球疾病总负担影响较大。气候变化背景下极端强降雨增多, 洪涝事件频发。大部分研究表明暴雨和洪涝事件后, 人群感染性腹泻的发病明显增加。当前对于暴雨洪涝事件通过何种作用路径影响感染性腹泻发病, 其中的关键环节、环境-社会因素相互作用机制缺乏系统性总结。本综述从环境因素、社会经济与文化因素、人群及个体易感因素等进行了全面的文献梳理。从驱动病原体传播扩散, 影响卫生设施和(或)饮用水处理基础设施, 个体及行为因素调节作用, 以及长期效应等方面, 探讨了暴雨洪涝事件对感染性腹泻发病影响的潜在作用机制。最终, 在借鉴“压力-状态-响应”的模型基础上, 构建暴雨洪涝对感染性腹泻发病影响的社会驱动过程的概念模型。本模型给未来定量建模等研究方向提供一定的参考, 有利于指导公共卫生部门在暴雨洪涝后精准地找到降低感染性腹泻发病的因素, 从而采取针对性干预措施。

关键词：暴雨洪涝; 感染性腹泻; 环境因素; 社会因素; 作用过程

Review on environmental-social factors and social driving process model construction of infectious diarrhea affected by rainstorm and flood YANG Lianping¹, LIU Li¹, LIU Yuchen¹, WANG Shiyu¹, LI Weibin¹, MA Wenjun^{2,3}, HUANG Cunrui⁴ (1. School of Public Health, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, Guangdong 510080, China; 2. School of Medicine, Jinan University, Guangzhou, Guangdong 510630, China; 3. Guangdong Provincial Institute of Public Health, Guangdong Provincial Center for Disease Control and Prevention, Guangzhou, Guangdong 511430, China; 4. Vanke School of Public Health, Tsinghua University, Beijing 100084, China)

Abstract:

Infectious diarrhea is an important public health problem, which has a significant impact on global disease burden. Under the background of climate change, rainstorms increase and floods occur frequently. Most studies show that the incidences of infectious diarrhea disease increase significantly after rainstorm and flood events. However, there is a lack of systematic summary on the path of rainstorm and flood events affecting the incidence of infectious diarrhea, including the key links and mechanisms underlying environmental-social interaction. This study comprehensively combed the literature from environmental factors, socio-economic and cultural factors, and population and individual susceptibility factors. The potential mechanisms of infectious diarrhea caused by rainstorm and flood events were discussed from the aspects of spreading of pathogens, affecting sanitation facilities and (or) drinking water treatment infrastructure, the regulatory role of individual and behavioral factors, and long-term effects. Based on the "pressure-state-response" model, a social driving process model of rainstorm and flood leading to incidence of infectious diarrhea was constructed. This model could provide reference for future quantitative modeling and other research directions. It is helpful to guide the public health departments to accurately identify factors affecting the incidence of infectious diarrhea after rainstorm and flood, so as to take targeted intervention measures.

Keywords: rainstorm and flood; infectious diarrhea; environmental factor; social factor; process mechanism

全球气候变化影响水资源分布, 水循环系统将发生显著变化, 表现为暴雨事件增多, 洪涝事件更加频发^[1-2], 从而明显影响介水传播性疾病, 尤其是感染

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性腹泻疾病^[3-4]。理解暴雨或洪涝对感染性腹泻等肠道类疾病的影响至关重要,因为腹泻风险仍然对全球疾病负担总体影响重大^[5-6]。2016年,腹泻是全球所有年龄段人群的第八大死亡原因,是5岁以下儿童死亡的第五大原因^[7]。另外,腹泻还会损害人体生长和认知发育^[8],增加人体对其他传染病和慢性病的易感性,从而加剧个人和社区对气候变化或极端气象事件的脆弱性^[9]。

尽管已经有不少文献探讨了暴雨洪涝和感染性腹泻疾病之间的关系,但目前还没有关于这种关系的社会过程与影响机制的系统综述。现有相关研究主要针对前期暴露条件的测量,以及社会经济人口因素、脆弱人群等易感性方面,而对于从暴雨洪涝发生到人群接触病原体这一中间过程机制的定量实证研究较为欠缺,多停留在理论推测层面^[10-11]。除此之外,已有研究对暴雨洪涝和感染性腹泻发病影响前期暴露条件和中间过程的定义、测量方法和得出的研究结论差异较大,使得研究结果难以进行定量的归纳分析^[10]。本综述系统梳理了暴雨洪涝对感染性腹泻发病过程中的主要社会环境影响因素,并提炼了潜在的关键作用环节,进而构建社会驱动过程概念模型,为此后的暴雨洪涝与感染性腹泻防控工作和未来研究方向提供参考。

1 暴雨洪涝增加感染性腹泻发病风险

目前较多研究已经表明,暴雨和洪水过后人群中的腹泻病例会明显增加。大多数研究发现,暴雨和腹泻之间存在正相关,但是不同研究的暴雨定义、结局指标、数据来源和分析方法差别很大,难以相互进行比较^[10]。几项对全国数据的长期研究显示,在美国^[12]、加拿大^[13]和英国^[14],暴雨和介水传播疾病的暴发之间存在显著关联。在强降雨两天后,新西兰介水传染病儿童住院率上升(风险比 $HR=1.73$, 95% CI: 1.10 ~ 2.70)^[15]。在印度,长达 60 d 的干燥期之后,持续强降雨的腹泻患病率要高出以往 2.60 倍(95% CI: 1.55 ~ 4.36)^[16]。在越南,强降雨之后的第 0—21 天,肠道传染病发病风险会增加 7.3%~13.5%,风险峰值出现在第 4—6 天^[17]。然而也有部分研究指出,由于地理环境、病原体种类等方面的差异,暴雨和腹泻的关联性并不完全呈正相关。如一项厄瓜多尔的研究认为,对于农村地区,极端降水对腹泻发病并无显著效应^[18]。孟加拉国的研究也发现,霍乱(急性感染性腹泻疾病)的发病基本不受气候因素影响^[19]。另一项在厄瓜多尔的研究则认为,在前期降水相对湿润(前 8 周平均降雨量

高)之后的暴雨事件与腹泻病例数减少有关^[20]。而也有来自欧洲的研究发现,西班牙胃肠炎住院率随着降水量的增加而减少,强降水导致胃肠炎住院风险降低了 26%(RR: 0.74, 95%CI: 0.63~0.86)^[21]。

在研究洪涝和腹泻关联的文献中,大多数研究也都表明了洪涝灾害与此后的腹泻暴发存在正相关^[22]。但大多数定量分析的评价对象是全因腹泻,因此很难区别不同病因腹泻发病的变化趋势^[10, 23]。在洪水后非暴发性腹泻研究中,多位研究者报告说,与同一年的洪水前或非洪水期相比,或与非洪水年的可比时段相比,洪水期间的腹泻发病率存在明显升高^[24-29]。在对大型国家数据库的回顾中发现,在中国,腹泻发病率还与洪灾天数之间存在正相关关系^[30];而在芬兰,介水传染病暴发的最常见原因是洪水暴发和地表径流的改变^[31]。中国安徽的研究表明,洪水导致感染性腹泻的总体发病负担增加($RR=1.11$, 95%CI: 1.01~1.23)^[24]。洪水对腹泻疾病的短期影响在灾后 7 d 内出现,中度洪水的相对危险度为 1.05 (95%CI: 1.02~1.09),重度洪水的相对危险度为 1.04(95%CI: 1.01~1.08),但是在第二周的影响相对较小^[26]。个别研究也指出,洪水显著增加了细菌性痢疾和其他感染性腹泻的风险,但对伤寒和副伤寒没有影响^[32]。

综上所述,既往研究中针对暴雨洪涝和感染性腹泻关联的研究数量较多,且大部分研究表明暴雨洪涝与腹泻发病率确实存在正相关,但因为地理环境、经济发展水平、研究方法选择等因素的制约,不同研究结论差异较大^[10]。通常认为暴雨洪涝与细菌性腹泻发病关联性较强,而与病毒性腹泻发病关联性较弱^[33-34]。但也有个别研究得出与上述研究不同甚至相反的结论,认为暴雨洪涝对于腹泻没有影响或者是具有保护效应^[18, 20-21]。

2 暴雨洪涝在感染性腹泻发病中的环境-社会影响

2.1 环境因素

2.1.1 水卫生状况

暴雨洪涝影响感染性腹泻发病的主要作用途径是通过改变水卫生状况(水污染)。对于使用自来水的人群,暴雨洪涝可通过提高水源浊度从而影响自来水水质,进而增加进入人体的病原体含量,提高易感人群的腹泻发病率^[35]。水的混浊度会增加急性肠胃炎的发病($RR=1.043$, 95%CI: 1.024~1.061)^[36]。在玻利维亚(2013—2014 年),成人家庭用水的不安全性将增加腹泻的发病负担($OR=9.2$, 95% CI: 1.27~67.1)^[36]。

而自来水中较高的游离氯含量能够通过杀灭病原体来影响这一路径。来自法国和西班牙的研究认为,自来水中高游离氯具有保护作用($RR=0.837, 95\%CI: 0.733\sim0.956$)^[35]。但对于使用井水、河水作为生活用水的人群,高水井密度、水源中的低 H_2S 含量、家庭水处理设备等因素均可能降低暴雨洪涝导致的腹泻发病负担^[16, 35, 37]。一项孟加拉国的研究认为,较高的管井密度能够降低腹泻风险($OR=0.87, 95\%CI: 0.85\sim0.89$),且相对于较浅的管井(10~140 英尺)(1 英尺=0.304 8 m, 后同; 编辑注),中等深度的管井(140~300 英尺)对儿童感染性腹泻影响的风险更大($OR=1.24, 95\%CI: 1.19\sim1.29$)^[37]。

2.1.2 自然环境 暴雨洪涝对感染性腹泻发病的影响还与当地自然环境有关。目前已有研究表明,生活在最干燥($RR=1.609, 95\%CI: 1.026\sim2.523$)或最潮湿($RR=1.631, 95\%CI: 1.070\sim2.488$)地带的儿童群体受极端降水影响后的腹泻风险较其他地区儿童群体更大^[15],但植被和土壤类型对于暴雨洪涝和感染性腹泻的关联性并不显著^[13]。一方面,长期的干燥天气可能导致病原体累积,从而在一次降水中将大量累积病原体冲刷入水体;另一方面,潮湿天气则更有助于病原体生长繁殖。此外,有研究表明,由于接触病原体机会的差异,距洪涝水体的距离与发生腹泻风险之间呈负相关关系($b=-0.09, P=0.01$)^[24]。

2.2 社会经济与文化因素

2.2.1 社会经济状况 暴雨洪涝对感染性腹泻的影响同时受到地区整体经济水平和家庭经济水平的影响。通常而言,由于缺乏水卫生设施、医疗设施和医务人员,整体经济水平较低的地区受洪涝的影响更大。来自中国湖南的研究表明,整体经济水平较低的地区更易受洪涝影响,感染性腹泻发病风险更高($b=0.416, P=0.002$)^[38]。一项印度的研究认为,同样暴露于洪水时,贫困家庭、欠贷家庭的腹泻发病率显著高于其他家庭^[39]。除此之外,地理位置和农业用地占比对该病因链也存在一定影响。在中国安徽,三种主要水文因素(地表径流、基流和局部下渗)与医务人员数量、农业用地占比、人口等之间的交互作用,共同影响细菌性痢疾发病。基流与人口($q=0.636$)、农业用地占比($q=0.627$)存在交互作用;局部下渗与医务人员数量($q=0.629$)、农业用地占比($q=0.558$)存在交互作用^[40]。而对于家庭内部而言,家庭经济状况、住房面积、厕所类型、饮用水源等因素很大程度上影响了家庭成员面对暴雨洪涝的脆弱性。在印度的研究发现,在洪水暴

露和未暴露的群体中,获得贷款的家庭比未获得任何贷款的家庭患腹泻的儿童更多^[39]。获得贷款可能间接反映出没有足够的财力物力来防控腹泻发病。同时孟加拉国的研究发现,家庭成员的数量和不良的经济状况也是与腹泻发病相关的危险因素^[41]。该国的另一项研究发现,住房面积与霍乱住院率成反比。住房面积是一个环境—社会经济指标,较小的家庭住房面积代表了拥挤的生活条件,且通常更贫穷。此外,露天厕所是不卫生环境的标志,露天厕所数量越多,居民患霍乱的可能性就越大^[42]。洪涝时期,房屋或院子被淹($RR=2.36, 95\%CI: 1.37\sim4.07$)跟出现胃肠道症状(腹泻、呕吐、恶心或腹部绞痛)有关联^[43]。其原因可能为,贫困家庭多集中于农村,受农村独特的房屋结构和部分地区非集中供水等因素影响,农村家庭水获取、储存、利用过程中更易受到污染,且农民务农时更易接触分布于土壤中的病原体。但也有分析认为感染性腹泻发病风险并不因收入水平等因素而异^[36, 44]。

2.2.2 受教育水平 父母亲的文化状况和受教育水平是儿童腹泻发病的影响因素之一。父母识字程度与腹泻患病率呈现正相关,父母识字的5岁以下儿童腹泻患病率较低^[45]。来自孟加拉国的研究显示,如果父亲未受过正规教育,其儿童暴露于暴雨洪涝时的腹泻发病风险要更高($OR=1.15, 95\%CI: 1.00\sim1.32$)^[46]。但是,来自印度的研究也认为,在正常的暴雨洪涝情况下,文化水平低会加大腹泻的发病流行;而在长期遭受洪灾的家庭中,有文化父母的5岁以下孩子比不识字父母的孩子腹泻患病率更高^[39]。

2.3 人群及个体易感因素

暴雨洪涝对感染性腹泻发病过程的影响不仅受环境因素和社会经济文化因素制约,还受人群及个体易感性影响,该因素在本综述中主要分为年龄、性别、职业三方面进行陈述。

年龄方面,各国家和地区的研究普遍认为儿童更易受到暴雨洪涝的影响^[36, 39, 43, 47],这可能与儿童群体免疫力较弱,卫生习惯不佳有关。在美国,洪涝期间,暴露于洪水的12岁以下儿童胃肠道症状发生率增加(发病率比值 $IRR=1.90, 95\%CI: 0.93\sim3.85$)^[43]。中国淄博的研究发现,发生洪涝时7岁以下人群的细菌性痢疾发病风险比其他年龄组高($OR=2.000, 95\%CI: 1.128\sim3.546$)^[48]。在中国南宁(2004—2010年),洪水季节每1 000名痢疾患者的年平均伤残损失健康生命年(the years lived with disability, YLDs)为0.009,各年龄组人群中,4岁以下儿童年平均YLDs最高(0.117),其

次是 5~14 岁组(0.006)^[47]。但同时也有研究认为年龄较大的群体面对暴雨洪涝时更容易发生腹泻($RR=1.39, 95\%CI: 1.12\sim1.72$)^[49]。对于那些本身存在其他类型疾病的脆弱人群而言,有研究表明,同样暴露于暴雨洪涝时,发育迟缓的儿童较其他儿童风险更高^[39],这可能是由于发育迟缓的儿童所在家庭经济状况较差,进而间接影响了儿童的腹泻风险。

性别方面,目前的研究结论不一。一项中国淄博的研究认为,由于男性更多从事室外劳作,且卫生习惯相对较差,因此更易受到暴雨洪涝的影响($OR=2.820, 95\%CI: 1.629\sim4.881$)^[38];而另一项中国怀化的研究认为由于男性和女性的生理差异,在同样接触病原体时女性比男性更易感染(男性 $RR=1.35, 95\%CI: 0.88\sim2.07$;女性 $RR=1.65, 95\%CI: 1.06\sim2.56$)^[49]。用疾病负担指标衡量时,男女存在一定差异。前述中国南宁的研究中,男性与女性在洪水月份每 1 000 名痢疾患者的年平均 YLDs 分别为 0.013、0.005^[47]。

职业方面,各个研究结论各异。有研究认为农民群体由于生活环境的基础设施相对较差,且务农时更易接触土壤和水中的病原体,增大了暴露机会,因此较其他职业人群更易受到暴雨洪涝的影响($RR=1.42, 95\%CI: 1.11\sim1.82$)^[49]。但也有研究提出相反的结论,认为农民相对其他人群更不易在暴雨洪涝后发生腹泻^[29],其原因可能是农民群体多为成年男性,免疫力相对较强,接触病原体后不易患病,抑或是农民更注意提前采取了某些有效的防护措施。

3 暴雨洪涝对感染性腹泻发病影响的潜在作用机制

暴雨和洪水可直接影响感染性腹泻的致病病原体的传播;也可影响现有的水和卫生基础设施,从而改变人群疾病风险暴露模式;另外,严重的洪水事件还可能导致人口流离失所,增加人群面临其他疾病的脆弱性。暴雨洪涝事件导致感染性腹泻发病的作用环节、影响机制主要有以下几个方面。

3.1 驱动病原体传播扩散

病原体存在于环境表面或地下,强降雨可以触发激活病原体并转移传播,使个体感染风险增加。雨水冲刷对于多种腹泻致病菌的传播都有驱动作用,比如通过促进志贺菌属(痢疾杆菌)的传播,从而增加人群中菌痢的感染与发病。与暴雨洪涝有关的特定病原体,比如霍乱弧菌、轮状病毒、肠产毒性大肠埃希菌(*enterotoxigenic escherichia coli, ETEC*)都可在洪水过

后引起感染性腹泻暴发^[34, 50]。暴雨洪涝还可能增加动物污染源的播散,例如促进原生动物病原体的卵囊运输。农业环境中同样存在影响病原体传播的因素,如坡度、植被、流量、入渗率和降雨强度、水温、河流高度等,通过影响地表径流的运载进一步驱动病原体传播扩散^[34, 40]。

暴雨洪涝事件与环境中病原体蓄积的相互作用,可以概括为浓缩效应、径流效应和稀释效应。Carlton 等^[20]发现,暴雨会增加干燥期后腹泻的风险,但会降低潮湿期后的风险。Levy 等^[51]和 Moors 等^[52]进一步阐述了这些相互作用的潜在机制。干燥条件时,微生物在环境中进行累积,即发生了浓缩效应。暴雨可以造成短期的“径流效应”,该效应使得病原体被冲刷入地表水,病原体附着在沉积物中发生再悬浮,跟随污水四处扩散。当降水强度高,并且持续更长时间时,就会发生“稀释效应”。洪水泛滥的情况下,稀释作用可能更加明显。暴雨在最初阶段会分散累积的污染物,并在首次冲刷后通过进一步稀释污染物从而降低裹挟其中的各种病原体浓度。Kraay 等^[53]通过系统综述,也证实了“浓缩-稀释效应假设”,暴雨对腹泻的影响明显受到前期降雨环境条件的调节。

3.2 影响卫生设施和(或)饮用水处理基础设施

暴雨洪涝会加重卫生设施和(或)饮用水处理基础设施负荷,造成饮用水源、食物污染,从而增加脆弱人群摄入病原体风险导致感染性腹泻暴发^[35\sim36, 54\sim55]。暴雨时,地表径流量瞬间可能增大 4~5 倍甚至更高,引发城市内涝。洪水会淹没水处理系统,造成倒流,导致地下水和其他饮用水源受到污染,增加城市供水水质的污染风险。美国马萨诸塞州研究表明,极端降水后饮用水源可能受到污染,原因是下水道合流污水溢出,从而导致公众患胃肠道疾病的风险增加^[56]。另一方面,暴雨事件对沉积物的再悬浮可能导致饮用水源的高浑浊度,从而使饮用水处理的基础设施不堪重负^[22, 35]。

3.3 个体及行为因素的调节作用

首先,年龄、性别、职业、经济状况、文化程度和卫生习惯等个体及行为因素一定程度上影响了个体接触病原体的方式和暴露风险程度^[11]。贫困家庭由于家庭用水在获取、储存、利用的过程中可能更易受到污染,因而更容易暴露于病原体;农民群体因为更多的室外劳作而更容易接触病原体污染的水和土壤。在塞内加尔(非洲国家),霍乱疫情爆发初期发生的大规模人群集会对疫情的发展进程产生了重大影响^[57],然

而在厄瓜多尔(位于拉丁美洲),研究表明社区中社会联系紧密程度没有改变暴雨事件与腹泻发病之间的关系^[20]。其次,同样接触病原体后,年龄、性别、营养和发育状况等方面差异可能导致腹泻患病与否或疾病严重程度上的差异。比如,志贺菌进入机体后是否引起细菌性痢疾发病与细菌数量、致病力和人体抵抗力有关。因此,同样暴露于洪水后,儿童的腹泻发病率往往较其他亚组人群更高。

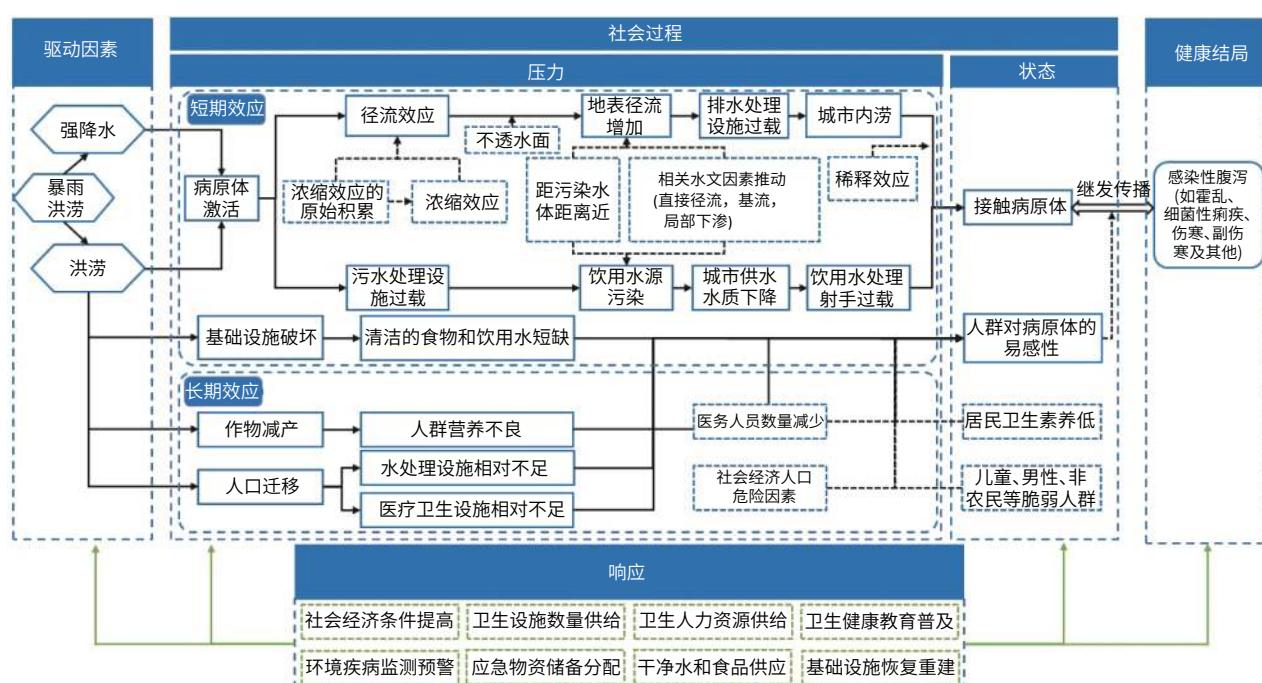
3.4 其他影响路径

从长期角度看,洪水可能破坏农作物和经济作物,并造成家禽牲畜死亡,导致局部地区人群营养不良^[58]。洪水还会迫使人们迁移到其他非洪水多发地区,使得该地区基础设施过载,基本医疗卫生设施匮乏,致现有慢性疾病的长期恶化,而感染的伤口及其并发症、中毒、休克和其他传染病可能导致新的疾病^[59-60]。此外,洪水还会对人们造成心理上的长期影

响,即精神健康问题^[61],例如创伤后应激障碍(post-traumatic stress disorder, PTSD)、抑郁、焦虑、精神紊乱、睡眠障碍等,这些会使得个体免疫力下降,人群层面的脆弱性增加,从而容易发生常见感染性疾病^[62]。

4 暴雨洪涝对腹泻发病影响的社会驱动过程模型构建

综上所述,本文构建了暴雨洪涝对感染性腹泻发病影响的社会驱动过程机制的概念模型(见图1)。借鉴“压力-状态-响应”模型,主要过程路径分为短期效应和长期效应两方面,包括驱动因素、社会过程(含压力与状态模块),以及健康结局等几大部分来进行构建。前期多篇文献均有提到激活病原体是感染源进一步扩散或感染人群的第一个环节,激活的病原体可以通过极端降雨或洪涝的径流效应进入地表水,或在沉积物中再悬浮,也可通过污水外溢来促进病原体扩散。



[注]直角框: 社会过程因素或驱动因素; 圆角框: 健康结局; 黑色线: 影响风险上升; 绿色线: 影响风险下降; 实线: 直接作用路径; 虚线: 相关影响因素。

[Note] Right-angled box: Social process factors or driving factors; Rounded box: Health outcomes; Black line: Risks increase; Green line: Risks decrease; Solid line: Direct action path; Dotted line: Relevant impact factors.

图1 暴雨洪涝影响感染性腹泻发病的社会驱动过程模型

Figure 1 The social driving process model of infectious diarrhea affected by rainstorm and flood

本模型提供的参考价值在于:(1)暴雨洪涝对人群感染性腹泻发病的影响机制是复杂的,该模型对复杂的社会过程环节进行了详细梳理和展示;(2)全球气候变化的背景下,极端天气事件频发,重新认识极端降雨和洪涝事件对传统感染性疾病的发病风险变

化有重要意义;(3)面对城市化进程加快等问题,在地表径流改变、“浓缩-稀释效应”作用下会带来感染性腹泻防控的新挑战,该模型有助于提高疾病风险影响机制的认知。

本文认为基于此模型可以更有利于指导公共卫

生部门在暴雨洪涝后精准地找到降低感染性腹泻发病的因素,从而采取针对性的公共卫生干预措施。未来研究方向是评估潜在的因果作用途径,通过建立综合的数学模型对发病情况进行预测预警,重点评估社会过程环节中减少疾病风险的针对性干预措施的潜在影响。关于社会驱动过程作用机制的定量研究,建议可以从以下几方面展开:一是评估已知腹泻风险的影响方式(如人群特征、水和卫生基础设施)如何改变暴雨洪涝与腹泻发病率之间的关系,评估“响应”模块中的干预措施(如农村厕改、轮状病毒疫苗、水卫生基础设施建设、卫生宣教等)对暴雨洪涝和感染性腹泻关联的影响,如定量评估城乡不透水面及其他社会经济学因素对感染性腹泻发病风险的调节作用^[56, 63-67]。二是评估多重极端气象事件暴露的共同影响,评估不同气候区不同地域极端气象事件暴露的异质性,极端降雨与干旱事件之间的混合影响,与湿度、温度等其他气象因素之间的交互作用等^[68-69]。三是评估暴雨洪涝与特异性病原体引起的不同种类腹泻疾病之间关系的差异,其暴露途径和环境生存条件可能因病原体不同而有很大差异^[70-73]。开展未来影响预估,气候变化不同情景下极端降雨、洪涝引起的感染性腹泻负担,预测不同气候区不同地域极端气象事件引起的疾病负担^[74-76]。总而言之,准确把握暴雨洪涝影响感染性腹泻发病的社会过程机制,将有助于设计和实施精准的公共卫生干预措施以防控传染病暴发^[77]。掌握暴露与疾病反应关系的相关过程机制,有助于明确在当前条件和未来气候情景下,应在何处进行干预,怎么精准干预,以预防控制暴雨洪涝事件下介水传染病的感染传播,维护人群健康。

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(上接第 295 页)

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